

TRIBUTE TO LT. GOV. BOB
BULLOCK

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of Texas's truly dedicated political leaders, the retiring Lieutenant Governor of Texas, Mr. Bob Bullock. He has devoted his life to service to the citizens first, and secondly to his State. His integrity and political contributions to the State are a testament to his career in politics.

On Thursday, June 5th, 1997, Texas' most admired and cherished political leader announced he would not run for re-election as Lieutenant Governor. After 40 years of service to the great State of Texas, Bob Bullock decided to set aside public office and spend more time with his family and friends.

Mr. Bullock attended the University of Texas Tech and received his law degree from Baylor University. While still attending law school, Bob Bullock was elected the Texas State House of Representatives in 1956. This was the beginning of his long career as a public servant. After serving 3 years as a State representative, he left office to practice law in a private firm.

He is often referred to as "outspoken and fearless," and over his career in politics has run in six statewide elections of which he has never lost. After serving in the Air Force, he was elected to the Texas House of Representatives. After leaving his seat he worked in private law practice serving as legal counsel to the Governor. He used his law background to serve as Texas' attorney general.

In his tenure as a political leader in Texas, Bullock has accomplished many things. They include advocating voting rights of 18-year-olds, being first elected comptroller to implement an equal employment opportunity program, revamping the State education fund, and creating the State's first water conservation-management plan.

Bullock has earned the reputation as bringing a "Superman" power to the position of Lieutenant Governor.

Bob Bullock is a tradition in Texas. He is the epitome of management and leadership. He has brought dignity and success to Texas' governing body. Many have described him as, "... a man of enormous willpower and strength. When you want somebody in the trenches with you, you want Bob Bullock."

Mr. Speaker I ask all of my colleagues to rise with me in tribute and take a moment to recognize the dedication and contribution of a great political leader, Mr. Bob Bullock.

A TRIBUTE TO MARIANNE AND
SHELDON LUBAR

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize two outstanding citizens from my district, Marianne and Sheldon Lubar. Marianne and Sheldon are the 1997 honorees of the American Friends of the

Hebrew University and the recipients of the prestigious National Scopus Award.

Both Marianne and Sheldon have earned such wonderful accolades through their devotion to the community and support of many humanitarian causes. Marianne Lubar has devoted countless hours to our community for a broad range of causes to help improve the quality of life in Milwaukee. Her efforts are very much appreciated by the groups she works with and the beneficiaries of her hard work.

Sheldon Lubar has had a distinguished career in both the public and private sector. He served Presidents Carter, Ford, and Nixon. In addition, he has enjoyed much success in the financial field. Throughout his career, though, he has always taken the time to lend a hand to better the education system in Wisconsin and to aid many worthwhile community organizations.

On the occasion of the 1997 National Scopus Award Dinner, I commend and congratulate Marianne and Sheldon Lubar for receiving the award and for helping to make Wisconsin a better place for all of us.

IN HONOR OF THE COALITION OF
INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS OF NEW
JERSEY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate India on its 50th year of Independence and to salute the Coalition of Indian Organizations of New Jersey as it marks the occasion with a celebration at the Brookdale Park Stadium in Essex County on August 23, 1997.

The Indian-American community has been an exemplary community in New Jersey. I have been working with them since my years as mayor of my hometown, Union City. The Indian-Americans boasts the highest median income and highest proportion of college graduates of any immigrant group in the United States. They have contributed much to our cultural, economic, and social life in America. In New Jersey I have seen the contributions Indian-Americans make as businessmen, doctors, engineers, lawyers, surgeons, and scientists. They brought with them a hard work ethic and family values that benefit our society.

I have the honor of being one of the founding members of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans. As an executive committee member of the caucus, I have been vigilant on issues of concern to the Indian-American community. I fought to change the provisions of the welfare law which targeted the legal immigrant community, and I am pleased we were able to make immigrants who were in our Nation as of August 22, 1996 eligible for Supplemental Security Income no matter when they become disabled.

India won its independence from England at midnight on August 15, 1947. This was the culmination of years of effort led by Mohandas K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Azad, and countless others. They fought peacefully against British colonial rule. The Indian-American com-

munity in America has taken the best of this tradition.

America's relationship with India has grown due to the efforts of the Indian-American community. I understand the importance of cultivating economic, political, and strategic ties with India. As links between our Nation and India expand, Indian-Americans will need to continue to promote the relationship.

It is an honor to have such a productive and vibrant community residing in my home State of New Jersey. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the 50th anniversary of India's Independence and the Coalition of Indian Organizations of New Jersey.

CONGRATULATING DEMOTTE
CHRISTIAN SCHOOL ON ITS 50TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. STEPHEN E. BUYER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize DeMotte Christian School, in DeMotte, IN, on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

In 1947, a small but determined group of parents and individuals decided to start a school which would offer an education rooted in the Christian faith. Their desire was to provide an academic framework which would emphasize to its students a commitment to a life lived for the Glory of God. Their steadfast commitment to this endeavor planted the seeds which has allowed DeMotte Christian School to grow from its beginning classes which convened at the First Christian Reformed Church, to its current location with an enrollment of 306 students and a full curriculum for ages ranging from pre-school through the 8th grade.

DeMotte Christian School stands as a testament to the rewards of a determined vision, perseverance, and devotion to the cause which its founders cherished: Christian education. The efforts of a myriad of individuals including parents, teachers, students, and alumni have resulted in a thriving school which is both an asset and witness to its community, and a shining example of academic instruction which remains faithful to the vision of its founders. I extend congratulations and best wishes to the students, administrators, teachers and entire family of DeMotte Christian School on celebrating its 50th anniversary.

IMPROVING VALLEJO'S WATER
SUPPLY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, water supplies for California cities are extremely limited. Whenever possible, cities attempt to use their water storage and conveyance systems in the most efficient ways they can.

The city of Vallejo has tried to use its water supply facilities more efficiently, but has been frustrated by a limitation in Federal law that

prohibits the city from sharing space in an existing Federal water delivery canal.

The city of Vallejo simply desires to wheel some of its drinking water through part of the canal serving California's Solano Project, a water project built by the Bureau of Reclamation in the 1950's. Vallejo is prepared to pay any appropriate charges for the use of this facility.

Allowing Vallejo to use the Solano Project should be a simple matter, but it is not. Legislation is required to allow the city to use the Federal water project for carriage of municipal and industrial water.

Congress in recent years has expanded the scope of the Warren Act to apply to other communities in California and Utah where there existed a need for more water management flexibility. The legislation I am introducing today will simply extend similar flexibility to the Solano Project and to the city of Vallejo.

CLEAN AIR STANDARDS WILL ADVERSELY AFFECT OHIO

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, Vice President GORE recently announced the final adoption of U.S. EPA's clean air standards for ozone and particulate matter. I, like many other members of the Ohio delegation, am particularly concerned with the more stringent regulations' implications on Ohio's economy. Eric Peters' recent editorial published by the Akron Beacon Journal, entitled "Clean-Air Rules: Taking a Bite Out of All Paychecks?" cuts to the heart of this issue.

I encourage my colleagues to take time to read Mr. Peters' comments and to evaluate the impact of these regulations on their congressional districts. Because of the standard's effect on my district, I have cosponsored H.R. 1984, legislation introduced by Representative RON KLINK. The bill would enact a 4-year moratorium on the promulgation of the standards and require EPA to conduct a more complete scientific review of ozone and fine particles.

I urge all my colleagues to consider supporting H.R. 1984. Let's give the current Clean Air Act regulations a chance to continue to clean our Nation's air without further expense and job dislocation to our precious economic base.

[From the Akron Beacon Journal, June 23, 1997]

CLEAN-AIR RULES: TAKING A BITE OUT OF ALL PAYCHECKS?

(By Eric Peters)

If you were disposed to being facetious, you could say the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's proposed new clean-air standards for ozone and particulate matter—English translation: smog and soot—contain both pluses and minuses.

On the one hand, the standards require significantly higher utility bills for American ratepayers and significantly higher price tags on a wide range of manufactured goods for American consumers.

On the other hand, they almost certainly will result in fewer jobs, lower wages and less economic growth.

Don't take my word for it.

Take the word of President Clinton's own Council of Economic Advisers, which pre-

dicts the national costs of reaching full attainment with the EPA standards will total upwards of \$60 billion—far exceeding the \$1 billion value of the benefits it projects. Even in Washington, D.C., a 60:1 ratio of cost to effectiveness is totally out-of-whack.

Indeed, if science and sound economic policy served to guide EPA policy recommendations, the agency's current clean air agenda would never have seen the light of day.

While virtually every state would lose under the Draconian EPA proposals, some states would clearly lose more than others.

The economies of such disparate states as Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Indiana, West Virginia and Missouri all would receive sledgehammer blows from tighter standards that studies show would produce no overall measurable improvement in the nation's air quality.

Ohio is a particularly good case in point.

Although the Federal EPA estimates that the national compliance costs of its tougher ozone restrictions would be only \$600 million a year, Ohio's Environmental Protection Agency projects that the annual capital expenditures for Ohio utilities alone would exceed \$730 million a year.

The added expenditures would boost utility rates for Ohio ratepayers and consumers by as much as 17 percent in some areas, and would force an average increase of 7 percent throughout the Buckeye State.

Ohio manufacturers also are in a bind.

G&S Titanium, a company in northeast Ohio, desperately needs to expand to satisfy the demands of its current customers. Right now, the company uses the most modern technology available and complies with all Federal and local environmental standards.

It won't be able to comply with the new EPA rules for one simple reason: The technology for complying with the standards isn't available. As Ohio Gov. George V. Voinovich pointed out to a House Commerce Committee hearing last month:

These proposals are creating a catch-22.

"If they (businesses) do not expand," the Republican governor said, "They risk losing customers and market share. If they expand and the new standards are implemented, they risk being out of compliance."

Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., who long has fretted about the erosion of America's manufacturing base, has urged President Clinton to recall the EPA's new clean-air standards and correct their major defects.

Failure to do so, Dingell observes, will permanently alienate working men and women—and doom the Democratic Party's chances of retaking the U.S. House and Senate.

Officials at the U.S. Departments of Commerce, Transportation and Agriculture, as well as at the Small Business Administration, have echoed Dingell's warnings in private meetings with White House officials.

Nevertheless, EPA Administrator Carol Browner adamantly defends the proposed new rules—particularly her agency's attempt to regulate particulate matter (soot) as tiny as 2.5 microns (about one-fortieth the width of a human hair).

This despite the fact that the Federal Government's own figures show that some 83 percent of all such emission are generated by "fugitive dust," which comes from such benign sources as farmers plowing fields, animals with dandruff and pollen released from flowers, weeds and other fauna.

Most of the remaining 17 percent of particulate matter comes from burning wood, stoked-up barbecues and idling internal-combustion engines that already have reduced emissions by more than 98 percent.

Since the Nation's ambient air quality has improved exponentially over the past two decades, one can only wonder about the

EPA's motives in pursuing standards that are virtually impossible to meet.

Rather than voluntarily cut back its staff and budget and earn grateful applause from American taxpayers, the agency apparently has decided to try its hand at regulating areas and items that literally defy regulation.

POLLUTING A NATIONAL RESOURCE

HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on a recent trip to foster environmental partnerships, Vice President AL GORE visited China. This is a nation that burns more than a billion tons of coal a year—one-third more than it did just a decade ago.

As coal burns, it sends millions of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, where the chemical traps heat and warms the earth. We Americans, though, are in a poor position to cast blame. For every year, the average U.S. resident breathes a portion of the 1,442 million metric tons of carbon the United States emits. Because there are no boundaries in the atmosphere, we breathe the same air into which we casually spill carbon, sulfur dioxide, and other gases. Carbon dioxide invades the air like a filthy pall that blankets the Nation's urban pockets and others throughout the world.

But there is a technology that makes clean air entirely effortless—one that Americans take for granted because its merits too often go unnoted. It is nuclear generation of electricity.

Nuclear energy already supplies 20 percent of the Nation's electricity. And in at least seven States, unplugging that power would darken the majority of the States' homes, industries, and office buildings without a readily available backup supply.

We live in a world where one-third of the world's inhabitants cook, clean, and work without electricity. Within the next two decades, they will seek to change their cycle of energy poverty. A 1996 report by the International Nuclear Societies Council projects that increased energy demand in developing nations will be three times the 1990 level in 2020 and about six times greater than that level by 2050.

It is no surprise that the need will be greatest in the developing world. The cheapest power option is fossil fuel. And who will convince leaders in developing countries that the byproducts of fossil fuels could cause more harm to the environment than good derived from an energy supply that would fuel economic growth?

Each year, U.S. nuclear power plants prevent the discharge of 146 million metric tons of carbon. The power generated by one nuclear plant keeps 1.4 million metric tons of carbon out of our air. Imagine how clean our air would be if nuclear power provided more electricity.

Nuclear power alone isn't the answer. But it is part of an essential mix of energy sources in countries that must assume the responsibility for others that will not or cannot protect our air.

My purpose today is simple, Mr. Speaker. I want to urge action on H.R. 1270, the Nuclear